

INSURANCE

Fire, Life and Marine.
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED
\$5,099,000.
Charlford Fire Insurance Company

Central Company in the field.	Incorporated 1874	\$1,000,000
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Springfield, Mass.	\$400,000
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	The oldest Co. in N. Y., incorporated 1821	\$500,000
Laguardia Fire Insurance Company.	New York City.	\$414,000
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$307,775 00
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	New York City.	\$240,000
New York Life Insurance Company	IN CAPITAL OVER.	\$2,000,000
F. WHITAKER, Agent, 100, Pease's Block, Main st., Jamaica, N. Y.		

ACTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF
New York.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRES

CASH ASSETS, OVER

\$8,000,000!

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH

\$4,000,000!

DIVIDENDS

\$4,000,000!

ANNUAL REBUTALS, OVER

\$1,500,000!

18 Company is the *safest, and the*
most reliable of all (see notes)
its rates of premiums are no higher, while its
are greater, and its Dividends to Policy Holders
are greater than any other company. It is therefore
the *safest*, but the *cheapest* company to
insure with.

Write for Circulars and Information.

d, or sent by mail to any address; and applica-
 for insurance received by
 H. B. BEECHER, Esq.,
 Agent for Wisconsin,
 L. C. LAWTON, Solicitor,
 Madison, Wis.
 No 10th, 1862.

REMOVAL!!

BAILEY'S

Foot and Shoe Store

Has been Removed
 From No. 2 Myers' Block, to
 WESTSIDE CORNER IN CORNER

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET
 THE DOOR NORTH OF TALLMA
 & COLLINS DRUG STORE,
 can be found a large and well-assorted stock
 OF BOOTS AND SHOES
 Selected and Manufactured
 expressly for the retail trade, and at
 PRICES LOWER
 ever before dreamed of. Below a number of
 lowest prices, each being with:

he Lasting, pipe lace, pipe heel Galters..... 1
 he Lasting, Silk Gown, Gown heel Galters..... 1
 he Kid Gown, heel Galters..... 1
 he Booties, all kinds, from..... 10c to 1
 he Kid Gown, heel Galters..... 1
 he Lasting Gown, heel Galters..... 1
 he Booties..... 1
 he Dress Cakes, all kinds and qualities, down to..... 1
 he Regatta, all styles, down to..... 1
 he Scotch Ties..... 1
 he Gown Galters..... 1
 he and Youths Brogue, Galters, Ties, &..... 1
 kinds and prices. In addition to the above I
 have a large assortment of
CUSTOM MADE WORK!
 which is
Superior in Quality
 and

Lower in Price
can be found elsewhere. I am also
manufacturing to measure
kinds and styles of work, from Gent's Bows to
Ladies' Congress Garters, all
having the exclusive agency of a large manufac-
turer, and also a large continuity in the raw
material ready to take advantage of all

BARGAINS,
can save you besides unnumberable other pro-
fits, just as I will let you, which is generally
the best profit for the consumer to pay. I
sum up in a very few words I can give you

More Value and Better Value
your money than any thing else in the west
I would advise

Own Interest
me a call.
J. C. BAILEY,
West side Main Street, and down
north of Vallonia a Collins

NEWSTADEN ARCH

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
MULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first square	For the second square	For the third square	For the fourth square	For the fifth square	For the sixth square	For the seventh square	For the eighth square	For the ninth square	For the tenth square
1 square 1 day	1 square 2 days	1 square 3 days	1 square 4 days	1 square 5 days	1 square 6 days	1 square 7 days	1 square 8 days	1 square 9 days	1 square 10 days
1 square 11 days	1 square 12 days	1 square 13 days	1 square 14 days	1 square 15 days	1 square 16 days	1 square 17 days	1 square 18 days	1 square 19 days	1 square 20 days
1 square 21 days	1 square 22 days	1 square 23 days	1 square 24 days	1 square 25 days	1 square 26 days	1 square 27 days	1 square 28 days	1 square 29 days	1 square 30 days
1 square 31 days	1 square 32 days	1 square 33 days	1 square 34 days	1 square 35 days	1 square 36 days	1 square 37 days	1 square 38 days	1 square 39 days	1 square 40 days
1 square 41 days	1 square 42 days	1 square 43 days	1 square 44 days	1 square 45 days	1 square 46 days	1 square 47 days	1 square 48 days	1 square 49 days	1 square 50 days
1 square 51 days	1 square 52 days	1 square 53 days	1 square 54 days	1 square 55 days	1 square 56 days	1 square 57 days	1 square 58 days	1 square 59 days	1 square 60 days
1 square 61 days	1 square 62 days	1 square 63 days	1 square 64 days	1 square 65 days	1 square 66 days	1 square 67 days	1 square 68 days	1 square 69 days	1 square 70 days
1 square 71 days	1 square 72 days	1 square 73 days	1 square 74 days	1 square 75 days	1 square 76 days	1 square 77 days	1 square 78 days	1 square 79 days	1 square 80 days
1 square 81 days	1 square 82 days	1 square 83 days	1 square 84 days	1 square 85 days	1 square 86 days	1 square 87 days	1 square 88 days	1 square 89 days	1 square 90 days
1 square 91 days	1 square 92 days	1 square 93 days	1 square 94 days	1 square 95 days	1 square 96 days	1 square 97 days	1 square 98 days	1 square 99 days	1 square 100 days

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. P. TOWNE,
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Ridgeway, Wisconsin.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Deputy, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Orators at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELDERIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers' block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

T. M. ATERTON,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, etc., Office at Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers' House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, and Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Notes.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block.

Adolph Oshwaldt,
No. 109 Lake Street, Chicago.
Premium Wig Maker and Hair Jeweler, manufacturer of all kinds of hair jewelry.

HAIR JEWELRY, BRACELETS, NOSE RINGS, EAR DROPS, PINS, ETC.,
WIGS, TUPPERS, BANGS, DEUX, SWITCHES, ETC.
The following names must be taken to insure a fit:
1. The round of the head. 2. From the forehead to the neck. 3. From ear to ear. 4. From ear over crown to ear.
FOR SOLETS:
1. The round of the head. 2. From forehead to crown of head. 3. From ear to ear. 4. From ear over crown to ear.
Every Article Warranted Satisfactory.
It need be only said that Mr. Oshwaldt has been for a term of years making and repairing hair jewelry in New York, and that he received at the late United States Fair the first and only premium, over all competitors, for his hair jewelry, as also from different other States and Mechanical fairs.

THE OLD SHOP
UNDER
A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business at the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to keep up the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of work, from the finest quality of

Children's and Ladies' Shoes
to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,
which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present proprietor, assisted with the utmost confidence to the reputation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all times an article that will stand the test of wear, quality of stock and workmanship of all kinds.

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore given the shop, the proprietor calls on old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

J. A. DENELL,
Janesville, April 23d, 1862.

REGULATIONS
FOR THE

THE ROCHSTER
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

W. A. REYNOLDS.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE
KNOW THAT

W. A. REYNOLDS
has been removed

FROM NO. 2 MYERS' BLOCK, TO
THE NEW STORE

ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND MILWAUKEE STREETS.

THE ROCHSTER
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

W. A. REYNOLDS.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE
KNOW THAT

W. A. REYNOLDS
has been removed

FROM NO. 2 MYERS' BLOCK, TO
THE NEW STORE

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.

If you want a remedy for your cough or cold, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy to purify the blood, it can be found at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Remedy, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a pill or liniment of any kind, you will find it at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

How Gov. YATES PROPOSES TO TREAT TRAITORS.—A few days ago Gov. Yates received a letter, in which the writer complained that traitors in his town had cut down the American flag, and asking what ought to be done in the premises. The governor promptly wrote him to "shoot such offenders down, and I will pardon you for the offense." We give this letter below:

John W. Bosworth, Oshkosh, Ill.
DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 10th of July, in which you say that the pole from which floated the stars and stripes on the 4th of July, was cut down by secessionists, and that a picnic which you are to have it is threatened that the flag shall be taken down, and you ask me whether you would be justifiable in defending the flag with firearms?

I am astonished at this question. As much as if you were to ask me whether you would have a right to defend your property against robbers or your life against murderers.

You ask me what you shall do? I reply, do not raise the American flag merely to provoke your secession neighbors—do not be on the aggressive, but whenever you raise it on your own soil, or on the public property of the state or county, or at any public celebration, from honest love to that flag and patriotic devotion to the country which it symbolizes, and any traitor dares to lay his unhallowed hand upon it to tear it down, shoot him down as you would a dog, and I will pardon you for the offense.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

SAD ACCIDENT AT HARVARD.—Charles Trumbull, who has been a portion of the time, but not regularly, engaged as a brakeman upon the Kenosha railroad, was instantly killed at Harvard, Wednesday forenoon.

It appears that while in the act of uncoupling the cars, while in motion, one of his feet got fast, and in the attempt to extricate it he fell across the rails, and one of the wheels passed over his neck, severing his head almost entirely from his body. He was a son of our townsmen, Mr. Walter Trumbull, and aged about 15 years.—Rockford Register.

HUNG HIMSELF.—Michael Fogle, a well-to-do farmer of Hellenville, in this county, hung himself last Wednesday, in his own yard. Domestic difficulty was the supposed cause. He went to work very quietly to dispose of his life—doing his chores in the morning, and performing his duties with apparent rationality. He procured a cord from the house, repaired to the yard, where he was afterwards found swinging by the neck, dead.—Jefferson Republican.

THE RESPONSE OF MAINE.—The Portland Press says: "We now have forming in our midst a new regiment, the 17th, which will rendezvous in this city. Gov. Washburn is in earnest. He has declared that the 16th, 17th and 18th regiments must be filled to the full standard within fifteen days—otherwise drafting will be resorted to."

There are two bomb shells now mounting the pillars at the grand entrance to the executive mansion at Washington. In one of these is a wren's nest, the entrance to which is facing the foe-hole. This is a notice of the fact says—love has entered with her mysteries the death chamber, and from that gloomy chamber shall issue fluttering life and song.

President Benson of Liberia is now on a visit to England, where his reception has been very flattering. An address to him has already been signed by several hundred Englishmen, and will be presented to him at a banquet, over which Lord Brougham is expected to preside.

Gen. Augustus Caesar Dodge binds himself under the necessity of coming out over his own signature to a Burlington paper, to declare his loyalty to the government. If his life had been fully up to the requirements of the times, he would have been saved this humiliation.—Des Moines Register.

A FROG PARTY.—The people of Barton, says the West-Bend Post, are getting up a large frog party, the frogs to be caught and eaten by the ladies and gentlemen of the company.

SOURCE.—We learn from the Berlin Courant that A. C. Wilson committed suicide by drowning himself in the Fox River, on Saturday last week, during a fit of insanity produced by disappian.

The Meadville (Pa.) Journal says that the bones of a Mammoth were exhumed a few days since, on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, eight miles above that place.

Hon. Robert J. Walker will shortly publish a series of letters, in which he will sustain, at length, the gradual emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

The Springfield Republican gives a rumor that Thomas H. Seymour, the traitor ex-governor of Connecticut, has been arrested for his disloyalty, and will be confined in Fort Warren.

FAST GOING.—A balloonist named Ayres made an ascension from Buffalo on Thursday. In the course of his trip he encountered a whirlwind, which drove him between thirty five and forty miles in seven minutes!

A Great Want Supplied.
MCKEY & BROS. are this day in receipt of a plenitude of Dress Trimming Ribbons.

Tailors Wanted!
A FEW good Tailors and Vest Makers, at BEN. HORNHEIM'S CLOTHING STORE.

Rats, Rats, Rats!
CAN be killed by thousands by using Coster's Rat Exterminator. For sale at OJ. WELLS'S DRUG STORE.

Choice Havana Segars!
NONE equal to them in this city. Call and try them at OJ. WELLS'S DRUG STORE.

Feathers Cleaned.
THE subscribers have taken a room in the building back of McKee's store, and nearly opposite Corcoran's Grocery, and set up one of the

Amos Bailey's Feather Renovators, with which they will be prepared to do their work in the most approved manner.

Orders may be left and sent for and delivered. S. PASCO. W. W. DEXTER.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
S. K. DADD, Comic Song and Chorus. Frattio Bell.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!
Miss Margaret B. West.

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First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION
at the
YOUNG AMERICA
CLOTHING HOUSE,
where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,
and at such extreme

LOW PRICES
that it will astonish the oldest inhabitant. My stock comprises the handsomest assortment of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,
of every kind, variety, style and color, made up expressly for this market.

Pants! Pants!
can be found at this institution in such immense variety that the meat dealer can always be varied.

VESTS! VESTS!
I have the handsomest and most fashionable assortment to be found anywhere, of every style and kind too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE FENTON,
who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,
is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste, and will warrant a

PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Hats and Caps!

I have just received a large and splendid assortment and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. My stock of

YOUNG AMERICA
is bound to

UNDERSELL THEM ALL,
and as long as the

Stars and Stripes Shall Wave,
I'll secure the community that the country is safe, and if you want to get any

Good and Substantial Clothing
call at the

Young America Clothing House,
and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.
M. HARRIS, Proprietor.

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the

REGULAR ARMY!
The 8th Regiment offers superior inducements to all patriotic men. They include:—

1. Inducements to all patriotic men. They include:—
2. Good pay, clothing, stations and subsistence.
3. Officers, Term of enlistment, THREE YEARS.

Pay per month, \$13, \$12, \$13.
To each soldier is granted a home at the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension for Life. Apply for further information at No. 2 Hyatt House, Janesville.

G. V. S. ATKIN, 241 E. 8th Street, Janesville, Wis.,
Recruiting Officer.

DR. S. J. DEWEY,
OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

WILL treat all diseases to which the Eye and Ear are subject. He is a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, with an experience of ten years, and is a specialist in the treatment of the Eye and Ear. He has a large stock of the latest and most improved instruments for the treatment of the Eye and Ear. He is a member of the American Ophthalmic Association, and is a specialist in the treatment of the Eye and Ear.

KEYS FITTED, &c., &c.
POWDER AND SHOT
Kept on hand and sold at any responsible price.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!
Miss Margaret B.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15, 1892.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
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Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Way, through.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

J. M. BURGES, Postmaster.

Money from Soldiers.

O. K. Bennett has a package of money from several soldiers in Capt. Wheeler's company. Persons expecting remittances from that source will call on Mr. Bennett.

Capt. Nesmith, of Plattville, who has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 25th regiment, formerly resided in the town of Union in this county. For a long time he was employed as a stage driver between this city and Union by Frink & Walker. Subsequently he was elected constable in the town of Union, and did a good deal of business for the people in Janesville, who knew him well and esteemed him. Removing to Plattville, he engaged in business for himself, and was highly respected there. He engaged early and heartily in the war, and received a commission in the company with which he was connected. In all the positions he has filled, he has exhibited capacity and integrity, and his steady advancement has been earned by good conduct and a consistent moral character. His present promotion is well deserved, and the 25th may be sure of the services of a good man and a good officer.

To Teachers.—An opportunity for improvement, such as rarely occurs, will be presented to teachers of this vicinity the coming week, by the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Janesville. The desire to be present on occasions of such interest and profit is characteristic of the good teacher.

Teachers of Rock county, show by your attendance upon the meeting of the association your interest in everything calculated to inspire you with new zeal, and furnish further preparation for the noble work of instructing the young.

J. I. FOOT, Co. Supt.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE 22d REGIMENT. Capt. Bloodgood, who has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 22d regiment, is a resident of Summit, Waukesha county, and holds a commission in the 1st regiment. Adjutant Donee is a resident of Racine.

JUNIOR ADVOCATE.—A private letter from 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Sargent, who, in the absence of Capt. Britton and Lieut. King, is in command of the company, says that he has been detailed as judge advocate in the trial of two of Capt. Baker's company. This is a real compliment to Lieut. Sargent.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Last Friday afternoon, while riding in the storm which visited this part of the state, two men were killed by lightning in the town of Springdale, Dane county. They were both Norwegians. About fifteen minutes after the men had been struck, a party went to the wagon and found the corpses of the men sitting on the seat as the bodies had been in life with the driver's hand still holding the reins. One of horses when liberated from the harness, rose from the ground but the other lay dead.

Tax Officers.—The Albany Times says that Dr. J. H. Warren, of that village, has been appointed collector and Col. Briebois, of Prairie du Chien, assessor of the district which consists of the counties of Green, LaFayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sang.

ACCIDENTS IN BROADHEAD.—Three boys have met with violent deaths recently in Broadhead—two of them by drowning.

The Rev. Wm. Wells, of Albion, will preach in the Primitive Methodist Church on Thursday, July 24th, at half past seven in the evening.

Water Works Eugene Company will meet for drill Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Also will meet in their hall, after the drill, to transact special business. Every member is requested to be on hand.

HENRY RICHARDS, Foreman.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. H. C. Hobart, 4th regiment, is Lieut. Col. of 21st regiment, Capt. F. Schumacher of 6th regiment is Major, and Fitch of same regiment is Adjutant.

Capt. E. Bloodgood of 1st regiment is Lieut. Col. of 22d, and Wm. Boues, of Racine, Adjutant.

Capt. D. J. Dill of 6th regiment is Colonel of 25th, Capt. S. J. Nesmith of 7th regiment Lieut. Col., and M. Rusk, of Vernon county, Major.

L. G. McKenny, of La Crosse, is post commandant of the camp for the 25th regiment.

Dr. Henry E. Zieley, of Calumet, is Assistant Surgeon 14th regiment, vice Lieut. Col. resigned.

H. E. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, is 1st Lt. and Quartermaster of 21st regiment.

D. L. Noggle is 2d Lt. 22d regiment.

L. G. Fisher, of Beloit, is appointed a recruiting officer for the 22d regiment.

2d Lt. Leonard House is Lieut. Col. Co. K, 2d cavalry, vice Pratt, promoted.

PAER, SHAW.—The exhibition of Prof. Paer last evening was very satisfactory to his audience. There is no affection in the manner of performing his feats, while they are all well done, and some of them display unusual skill and dexterity.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—This picnic will be postponed till Friday morning, July 25th, at the same hour from the church, on account of the funeral of Mrs. James Noll, which takes place on Thursday. Children will be punctual in attendance. By order of the committee.

H. W. SPALDING.

General Grant has taken Gen. Halleck's place at Corinth, and has removed his headquarters from Memphis to the latter place.

From the State Journal.

TO HARRY E. PAINE.

Brother, we send to thee after,
The thing of the first;
Our State is proud of all her sons,
And more than proud of thee.
Not when the hills and crimson fields
Were waving in their pride,
Nor when the hero's blood was shed,
Thy manhood has been tried.
We have our thousands brave and true,
In the foremost battle line,
Not one could stand so long and true,
As thou couldst stand so long and true.
Thy spirit of glory's thrilling call,
To struggle with the foe,
And never then for the blow,
And never then for the blow,
But thou couldst still ambition's voice:
Thou couldst resist the strong;
But when the weak appealed to thee,
Thou couldst not do wrong.
We might have prized thy name of steel,
Thy courage to defy,
And thy humanity,
And thy humanity,
Peace be to thee, a crown awaits
Thine above,
And eager harpstrings vibrate, while
They praise the deed of love.

ALFRED B. LEE.

The wheat crop of France promises to yield an abundant supply this season. The corn crop, also, is doing well, and French agriculturists believe that but little if any corn will be imported.

Pimples and Skin Diseases.—Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to keep it free from pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of caustics and various kinds. This is a dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with such eruptions should know that they will drive in the humor and produce ill health for the child during its whole life. There is a mother who has to see her child afflicted with these eruptions.

J. I. FOOT, Co. Supt.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 22, 1892.

The wheat market under news of a heavy advance at the lake shore, was very firm today, and we note an advance of 20c per bushel in prices. Receipts were very light, only about 1,200 bushels being on the market, which sold at 50c for extra, 48c for fair to good shipping grades, and 46c for rejected. Receipts of coarse grains light and prices firm at our full quotations.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—extra milling spring 50c; fair to good shipping grade 48c; rejected qualities 46c. BARLEY—wanted at 37c; 2c per 60 lbs. for choice sample; common quality 35c. OATS—pure white dent per 60 lbs. 24c; mixed 22c. CORN—good local and shipping demand at 22c; 2c per bushel. RYE—in request at 22c; 2c per 60 lbs. RYE—good—held at 21c; 2c per 60 lbs. POTATOES—choice Neeshank and Bluebonnet 25c; bush, common qualities 15c. BUTTER—plenty and dull at 17c; for fair to choice 18c. EGGS—in demand at 20c per dozen. FLOUR—spring at 24c; 2c per 100 lbs. WHEAT—Green, to 45c; Dry, 44c. WOOL—ranged from 30 to 44c for common to choice clips.

Chicago Market.

Tuesday, July 22—P. M.

The leading markets continue firm and buoyant under the favorable eastern and foreign advices. Wheat is in active shipping and speculative demand and we have to note a further advance of 20c per bushel on yesterday's quotations, with sales of about 100,000 bushels. No. 1 spring at 50c; No. 2 spring at 48c; and rejected spring at 46c. The stock of four on the market was unusually light, and the market advanced 5c per barrel, under a good shipping demand. About 2,500 barrels were sold at 50c; 25c for white winter extras and 4,000 for fair to good spring extras.

Corn was in good demand for shipment and we note a further improvement of 3c per bushel, with sales of about 100,000 bushels. Rejected at 25c; 2c per bushel. Ruffed mixed at 25c; 2c per bushel. In store, and rejected at 25c; 2c per bushel.

There is a good demand for eastern exchange, and rates are firmer. The banks are buying at 105c per cent. premium, and selling at 107c per cent. premium. Currency is good, and the gold market is steady. Paper offered is readily taken at the usual rate of 7 per cent. Gold is unsettled and irregular; the buying rate is 154c; and selling 155c per cent. premium. Old demand notes are bought at 17c; 1c per cent. premium. Victoria's foreign exchange at 55c.—Journal.

Cash Paid FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

At the Hardware Store of R. J. RICHARDSON.

August 1st, 1892.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative.

Price 10 cents.

W. K. HARRIS, Sole Agent.

WALL PAPER!

We have this day received another lot of Wall Paper, some of the most.

Stylish Patterns

ever exhibited in this city. We know no competition in quality, style, or price. G. O. W. HARRIS.

Corner of Jackson and Smith's new block. m241

SEE THOSE FRUIT JARS

AT WHEELOCK'S.

14 KINDS of the best ever used. Will be sold low.

June 15th, 1892. J. I. FOOT.

CHURCH OF ROCK COUNTY.

Obituary Column against Henry A. Lewis and Susan Lewis.

The State of Wisconsin, in Henry A. Lewis and Susan Lewis, the above named defendant.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County, at the City of Janesville, on the 22nd day of July, 1892, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the undersigned at their office in said city, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time specified, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for judgment in the complaint.—Dated July 22nd, 1892.

BENNETT, GOSBARD & GIBBS, Plaintiffs Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

Gold and Treasury Notes Wanted!

THE highest prices paid for American and Foreign Gold, and all old Treasury Notes.

JANESVILLE, July 21, 1892. MCKEY & BRO.

AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Janesville:

That the penalty for violation of section three of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to restrain the running of large cattle," be, passed June 15th, 1892, be hereby amended so as to make said penalty one dollar each for each head of large cattle, and fifty cents for each head of small cattle.

Passed this 17th day of July, A. D. 1892.

Attest, ALFRED B. LEE, Jr., City Clerk. J. I. FOOT.

Whitewash Brushes!

At all styles and sizes, Very Cheap at

OLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

July 21st, 1892. J. I. FOOT.

Janesville, July 22, 1892.

RECEIVED this day, by Express, at McKee & Bro's.

A large lot of

Plain & Double Faced Black Silks,

Black Silk Shawls,

BLACK SILK CAPES & LACE SHAWLS.

Also,

BROWN AND BLAY LINES,

for dresses, etc., etc. The above goods have been purchased at auction by order of the estate of the firm who is at present in New York city.

New Goods

received daily by Express.

Red, White and Blue Ribbon,

just received.

J. I. FOOT.

FURNITURE.

HAVING sold my old stock of Furniture I would now say to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that I have an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

of the latest styles and patterns of

Parlor, Chamber & Common Furniture,

which was purchased for cash previous to the war taking effect. Purchasing in large quantities to supply two stores enables me to compete with any other house in the west, and at

Self cheaper than the Cheapest

for cash, either at Janesville, Wis., or Dixon, Ill. Also

Looking Glasses, Looking Glass, etc.

Oil Mouldings, etc.

COFFINS

constantly kept on hand, which will sell cheaper than any other house in Janesville. Also

LEWIS' PATENT SPRING BED,

Dewar's of an imitation spring that is sold in this city for the genuine Lewis' spring. I keep the genuine spring and no other.

Work made to order and repairing done on all

notice. L. MCKEY, Janesville, west side of the doors east of the Hyatt House. J. I. FOOT.

TO THE PEOPLE!

If You Want

New Fall Styles of Carpeting

CALL AT

McKee & Bro's.

We have just received this day 100 pieces new style

CARPETS

purchased by R. McKee for cash before the advance. If you wish to get new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS,

being the importation of this month, and at the lowest price ever before known in this country, you will call at McKee & Bro's.

LAWNS,

as low as 6 cents.

BAREGES,

at 6 cents to 1 shilling.

ORGANDY MULLS,

at 10 to 18 cents.

BLACK SILKS,

as low as 8 shillings. Full yard wide

PRINTS,

as low as 8 cents.

MADDER PRINTS,

fast colors, at 11 cents; 8 yards up yard dollar.

Remember that these goods are worth more money. Full yard wide

BLEACHED SHEETING

at 10 shillings.

ENGLISH PRINTS,

special patterns for our importation, at 12c per yard.

Now! following the great advance in Cotton Goods, we will continue to deal out these

Great Bargains

which have given our store such a wide spread reputation.

Remember that our goods were bought for not cash, personally by Edward McKee, (who is now at and has been in New York for 10 days) and at prices

Fifty per Cent less

than other merchants will have to pay today.

JANESVILLE, July 10th, 1892. MCKEY & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. F. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and situated

up, in room, in good style, over Curtis' Drug Store, opposite the Hyatt House, where he intends to

MAKE PICTURES

of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity in all styles, as good as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than the best. Please call and examine specimens and list of prices, and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.

JANESVILLE, May 22nd, 1892. J. I. FOOT.

Bailey's Boot and Shoe Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

Myer's Block

TO THE

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

one door north of

Tallman & Collins' Drug Store.

J. I. FOOT.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!

WE have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a splendid assortment of

Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children.

made in the very best manner and of the best tempered steel, and which will be sold at

Lowest Cash Price.

Call and see them, at RICE, GAUL & RICE,

at Chapman and 1st St. J. I. FOOT.

Another Large Arrival

of

Crockery & Glassware!

AT

WHEELOCK'S.

JUST received, the best stock of White Granite and

all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town.

These articles are received direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at

retail, will do well to look here before going to Chicago or Milwaukee, and house keepers and hotel keepers who wish full lines of parts of articles.

Go to Wheelock's.

Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

The best quality of Towels, Table Linens, and other articles, at

War, Table Linens, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. J. I. FOOT.

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

HAS BEEN

REMOVED

from Myer's Block to the

Opposite Side of Main Street,

one door north of

Tallman & Collins' Drug Store. J. I. FOOT.

A RARE OFFER.

I HAVE 200 acres of land, slightly settled for residence

and, and three-fourths of a mile from the Milwaukee street bridge in this city, which I will sell in

pieces or in whole, at a great bargain, and giving time for payment.

J. H. OROSBY.

HOOP SKIRTS.

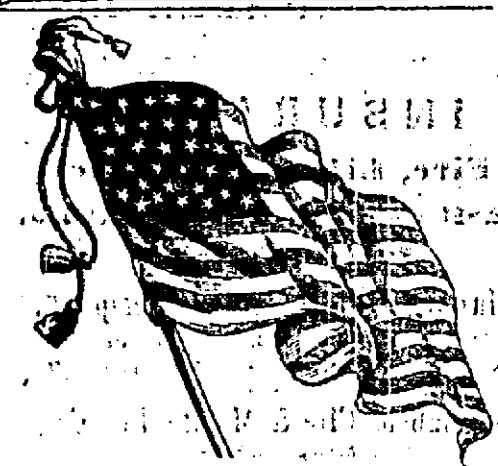
THIS day received, a large lot of Bailey's Colored

traced Ladies' and Children's

Immovable, Wide Tops, Ocean Foam

and other popular styles of

Hoop Skirts.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

The New Policy.

The government commences its new policy by an executive order in relation to the property of rebels, and "persons of African descent." The former is to be used when necessary or convenient; but the commanding general is to judge of the necessity and convenience. In the latter case these persons are to be employed as laborers only—that is, so many as the commander judges can be advantageously used, who are to be paid reasonable wages.

We fail to perceive that the government has advanced a single step in the matter of employing negroes in the war. The policy is no more uniform or stringent than heretofore. If a general thinks he cannot use them to advantage, or at all, he is not compelled to do so. It would not take Hancock or McClelland a great while to decide that they could not employ them "advantageously," judging from what they have done or left undone in this respect, while other generals have not scrupled to employ them in the manner proposed by this order ever since the war commenced.

As to the use of rebel property for supplies, there is hope, from the terms of the new order, and those issued by Gen. Pope, that our armies will soon begin to forage upon the enemy, whereas we have military commanders who believe in the doctrine of hurting the rebels in persons and property.

In the hope that this is only the beginning of what is to come under the "new policy," we accept with thankfulness. If the president fears to do more than this, we rejoice that he does even this much, for we have ceased to expect a great deal in one day, from our slow-going executive.

Morgan's Guerrillas in Kentucky Routed.

The Louisville Journal of Monday morning brings the intelligence of the surprise and total rout of John Morgan's forces by Gen. Green Clay Smith and Col. Metcalf, near Paris, on Saturday morning. Gen. Smith left Lexington at midnight on Friday and surprised the marauders, who were encamped on the Hon. Garrett Davis' farm. Gen. Smith's command embraced about one thousand cavalrymen and two pieces of field artillery. Morgan's loss is reported by telegraph to be ten killed and twelve in prisoners, his force fleeing toward Winchester, Clark county, leaving their baggage behind, being hotly pursued by Gen. Smith. There were no casualties in Gen. Smith's command.

Gen. Boyle received later information on Saturday evening, which leads him to believe that the rebel rout was more disastrous than at first supposed.

The Postage Stamp Currency.

The regulations in relation to the issue of postage stamps to be used as currency, are somewhat different from what was expected. A new kind is to be used, without mucilage, on thicker paper, to be issued by the treasury, and not the post office department. The law under which this is done authorizes the use of other than postage stamps for circulation, such as are necessary under the tax law. This law also prohibits the issue, by any person or corporation, of shimpsters of all kinds, under severe penalties.

Mrs. Gen. McCall has received a letter from her husband, which conveys the gratifying intelligence that he is uninjured, although a prisoner in Richmond. He was struck during the action by a spent ball, the effects of which were only temporary. The letter states that his capture took place in this wise: "He had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was removed without his order or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to Gen. Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war."

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOLUNTEERING AND DRAFTING.—A volunteer receives the full bounty—\$25 advance bounty, one month's pay (\$13) in advance, and \$75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Besides all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence.

The drafted militia receive but \$11 per month, and no money bounty. They can be held to service out of the state three months by order of the governor. Let no one, however, deceive himself with the idea that drafted soldiers will serve only three months, for after the militia are drafted, congress can very easily hold them to serve during the war.

Charcoal dust proves to be even a greater disinfectant and preservative than had been supposed. Rev. Dr. Osgood has exhibited to the editors of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican a cutlet taken from a ham which had been kept eight years completely imbedded in that preparation, and which seemed as sweet as if it had been cured only a single season.

For the Daily Gazette.
Messrs. Editors.—Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the many and patriotic efforts you are making to enlighten the public mind upon the true issue involved in the terrible struggle in which our beloved country is engaged. It appears to me that the people are not fully awake to the real danger that is impending over us. In our estimate of the conflict, we rely upon our good government—our superiority in point of resources—and the righteousness of our cause. These, it must be granted, are just grounds for confidence, and yet, in our practical solution of the grave problem of war, we may find when it is too late to correct the mistake—that we have failed to compass some of its vital conditions.

Of our government, too much cannot be said in its praise. The history of our country is her highest eulogy. In theory, it is the best in the world—best for all purposes except one—but unfortunately that one is the chief purpose for which we need government just now—war. Simply for war purposes our enemies have a better government than we. Theirs is a virtually a military government, with a dictator—sagacious, unscrupulous, merciless. They labor under no such disabilities as ours, imposed by venerable precedents and constitutional limitations. They have not, as we, a variety of conflicting tastes to be consulted, and interests to be adjusted; but are ever free to inaugurate such new policy as the changing aspect of affairs may demand. A peace policy, such as pervades the genius of our government, is ill adapted to a state of war. Could the spirit of a Napoleon or an Alexander have been a spectator of our administration for the last year, would he believe it was a government, employing its might for the suppression of a gigantic and most wicked rebellion? Would he not rather suspect that it was an assembly of imbecile or designing demagogues playing a huge game of political chess? Our president may be right and true—and I believe that at heart he is both—but he has those in counsel with him who are neither; and up to this time they have proved too strong for him. He needs propelling on the right side. Let every loyal editor write—devote his columns—assure and reassure the president that in the adoption of a vigorous policy he carries the heart of the great northwest with him. Yes, let the governors of states speak out, as one or two has, and let the people send in a petition long enough to girdle the District of Columbia, pledging all their treasure and all their blood to sustain him in a just policy. Then the president would gird on his constitutional power, the chariot of government would move, and beneath its ponderous wheels the demon of rebellion would be crushed, and his blood should wash out the foul blot which his hands have perpetrated upon our national escutcheon.

Our resources, men and means, are greatly superior to those of our enemies; that is so; and yet, resources are powerless while they lie dormant. Our people are only half awake to the reality of war; they do but half recognize the fact. To us, the war is at a distance. With our enemies, every other interest is dead. In the south, the black man is the only one who feels any care for home interests, and even he must leave the plantation to grow up to weeds, and the harvest ungathered, when Mena Davis wants him to build fortifications. They meet for no purpose but to talk enthusiasm into the people, and they return home for no purpose but to make soldiers' garments. Fathers, mothers, wives, and sisters drive their dear ones to the war, and charge them never to return till they have "killed the last abolitionist." This is the style of public opinion which the southern leaders have manufactured.

The south always despised us because we work, and it required but the touch of the political wand to change that native contempt into the "dread" and most bitter hate. What avails our superiority of numbers and means to cope with such a foe, while our attentions and our labors are divided between a multiplicity of cares and interests, amongst which—in our feelings, if not in our judgment—the salvation of our country is but a single one. They supply the want of numbers by sending all they have. They supply the want of means by stripping the fannal from their beds and from their backs, and dainty-fingered ladies convert them into garments for the soldiers. Shall they manifest such enthusiasm and practice such self-denial to promote a bad cause—to promote tyranny, and we remain quiet and spend our time in cool calculations of self-interest? Will we not bring to the altar of liberty an offering as rich as theirs? Let the whole loyal north answer. Let every legislator arise in his place and exclaim with the Roman senator, "Gods! can a Roman senate long debate which of the two to choose, Slavery or Death?" Let every professional man say, I consecrate my profession to liberty. Let every farmer, as he looks upon his broad fields; every merchant, as he takes account of his stock; and every mechanic, as he manufactures his wares, look proudly upon the flag of our country, and say, all this I make an offering to freedom. Let every sister, as she looks upon the young manhood of her brother; every wife, as she leans her head confidently upon the bosom of him who has vowed to cherish her till death; and every mother, as she beholds the blooming dignity of her son, hush the murmurs of their throbbing hearts, and say, go, dear one, go, be brave; and if it come to this that my brother, husband, son, must be the price of freedom for a realm, 'tis not too much; it shall be paid.

Our cause is just; relatively, there can be no doubt in any enlightened, candid mind upon whose side the balance falls; but an abstraction "is a vain thing for safety." There can be no principle capable of executing itself. A self-executing law in morals would be as difficult to find as the perpetual motion in mechanics. If there be any might in right, it must result from its connection with the Mighty One. Before we can claim His interposition we must be right ourselves in the object at

which we aim. If we expect Him to help us, we must work by His plan. If we expect the Lord of Hosts to give such efficiency and power to our armies that the walls of the southern political Jericho will fall down at the blast of our ram's horns, we must have Joshua for our leader, and our soldiers must "bear the ark of the covenant." While our chief officers are in sympathy with wrong, and make it the right duty of our soldiers to protect from righteous confiscation the property of vile rebels, and to remain to hopeless bondage God's freemen, we should expect that He whose eternal laws are thus violated will sit upon the dark clouds of His wrath and look calmly down while our noble sons are sacrificed to this Moloch by hecatombs, and our blood is poured out until the whole land becomes like Rama, and every mother a "Rachel weeping for her children; and refusing to be comforted because they are not."

Home Manufacturers.

It is very gratifying to observe the progress recently made in the manufacture of agricultural machinery in our city. A few years since we sent east for all our machinery, thinking that nothing could be made at home worth having; and indeed such was the fact at that time. But a few years have made great changes in the manufacture of agricultural as well as in other machinery; we now seek to buy home made articles when they are as good and cheap as those from abroad, and there is no good reason why we should not make just as good machinery and at as low prices, and thereby save freight to the purchaser, besides the advantage of getting repairs promptly, as it frequently happens that a few days delay is of more damage than five times the amount of the repairs. In view of these facts, as well as that we keep our money at home, where we think every one will agree that it is needed, it is our duty to encourage home manufacturers. We are led to make these remarks by seeing the vast amount of machinery turned out by the Rock River Iron Works of this city. A little over three years ago these works were hardly known, but under the management of the present proprietors, who are all practical mechanics, the establishment has become well and favorably known. They employ from twenty-five to thirty hands constantly, and are engaged in making reapers, self-rakers, horse-powers, separators, mill and all other kinds of machinery. And of their thrashing machines we must speak in terms of the highest praise. We pretend to know what a thrashing machine should be, and for good materials, good workmanship and beauty of finish, as well as some very valuable improvements they have added, (which any thrasher will see the advantage of,) we never saw them equalled; they certainly reflect great credit on the makers, and we wish them all the success they deserve. We see, that, in advertising these machines in your columns, they do not gas or blow about their work, but propose to sell them on their own merits, and invite the closest examination.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FRIEND.

Help for the Harvest.

The inquiry, now, with almost every farmer, is, how shall I manage to save my harvest with the least expense? This is an important question. The hard times, light crops and low prices will not justify the farmer in paying high wages. Besides, the government has called such a large proportion of young men and laborers into service, that there must needs be a deficiency of help for the coming harvest. Necessity has devised various modes for expediting labor, and lessening the demand for men. The impression with many persons is, that unbound grain can be stacked to advantage, as well as that which is bound. It will be admitted that well-bound grain is in better shape for stacking than unbound, yet with care and proper management it can be stacked to advantage. In stacking loose or unbound grain, great care should be taken to keep the middle of the stack or rick full and as solid as possible. The stacker should stand or walk in the middle of the stack and not around; the edges; this will leave the stack solid in the middle—it will settle at the edges—thus drawing the water from the center. A stack built after this manner, and well covered with hay will save in good condition; wild hay is better than tame for covering of stacks.

To farmers who have reapers we would recommend a system of cutting and stacking without binding that was practiced to some extent last year. Set your reaper as high as it will cut clean, and let all the grain fall on the platform of the reaper that it can carry without crowding on the standing grain, then draw off with rake or fork the grain opposite each other as you pass round your field of grain; so that when you have done they will lay in rows. If the grain is thought too green to stack, it may lay and cure a day or two, when it can be drawn and stacked from right to ten acres per day. If the grain is not very green you would advise, if possible, to have teams follow the reaper and stack the grain as fast as it cuts.

If the grain gets wet by rain, being large, they require turning over before they will do fit to put into the stack, therefore it is important to get up each day all that is cut the same day. The stacks should be neatly raked and covered before rain falls upon them. If proper care and management is used by this system, a farmer may harvest forty or fifty acres with much less help than by the usual method of binding and shocking, and save his grain quite as clean, and the work will be found less laborious and the expense a saving of several dollars in the farmer's pocket.—Rockford Register.

THE WORK OF THE CONTRABANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following is an extract from a recent dispatch received at the war department from Gen. Saxton, dated Beaufort, S. C. July 10th:

SIR: I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this department is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have sown 15,000 acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested there will cease to be a burden upon the government.

By adopting a judicious system of reward for labor, almost any amount can be obtained. It proceeds! will pay the expense, I am, with great respect, yours truly,

R. SEXTON,

Brigadier General Volunteers.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 22.

Fifty-three of 3d Michigan cavalry were captured by the rebels near Hooosville, Miss., Saturday.

There was an immense meeting, this afternoon, on Campus Martius, to aid enlisted men under the recent call for troops. Stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions passed requesting the city council to pay a bounty of \$50 to each unmarried man and \$100 to each married man enlisting in a regiment to be raised by this city. Liberal private donations, in addition, were offered. The greatest unanimity prevailed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The navy department, today, received the following:

CAIRO, via CHICAGO, July 21: The rebel gunboat Arkansas, armed with twelve rifled 68-pounders, came out of the Yazoo river, on Tuesday. She encountered first the Tyler, Carondelet and ram Lancaster. After a running fire of 10 miles, the Carondelet closed with the rebels and both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel being outside, succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed ahead, maintaining a running fire, until the fleet was reached. Our transport being in range, prevented an effective fire from our gunboats. The Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vicksburg, under shelter of the batteries there, to appearances, uninjured. The total Union loss is 27 killed and wounded, among those are the engineer and pilot of the Tyler, Commodore Farragut's entire fleet is below Vicksburg. Slight damage was done to our vessels.

Geo. D. Wise,

Captain and A. Q. M.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Workmen are now engaged in arranging the necessary machinery for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in three weeks. The treasury department is arranging the details for carrying the new tariff act into operation; a general circular on the subject, will be issued by the 1st of August.

Arrangements are to be made by which the overland mail will be assisted on the cars, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, thus preventing delay in distribution at the St. Joseph postoffice, or at any point west of Chicago.

CAIRO, July 22.

Fears were entertained of an attack here last night. Rebel horsemen were seen yesterday across the river from Mound City; also at Bird's Point.

The town is destitute of soldiers. Several paroled soldiers, who were returning to their regiments, were pressed into service last night. The howitzers on the naval depot were shot, and every preparation was made for a vigorous defense. The enemy did not make his appearance.

CINCINNATI, July 22.

Reports by way of Marysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mt. Sterling, and after a severe fight of an hour and a half, Morgan's forces were completely scattered. The cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retained, also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed, Federal loss, 20 killed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Executive Order.—First: Ordered, that military commanders within the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies or for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

[Second.—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from such states, as many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third.—That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept, sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of the government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The city council reassembled this afternoon. The second branch, sessionist, rejected the resolution making an appropriation for volunteers. Considerable indignation was expressed by outsiders. It is thought they will recede from their action, to-morrow, under the pressure of public opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

There is a very general misapprehension with regard to the act authorizing the issue of stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar, which was approved July 17th last. Under the provisions of this act the secretary of the treasury, and not the postmaster general, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the assistant treasurer, and such designated depository of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them on application for United States notes. From and after the 1st day of August, such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars; shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented, in sums not less than five dollars, to any assistant treasurer or designated depository selected as aforesaid; hence this law does not make stamps a legal tender nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes.

It is expected that the secretary will furnish postage stamps, to be used as a circulating medium, under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable by treasury notes by the assistant treasurer and any designated depositories as the secretary of the treasury may select.

No postage stamps can be exchanged at post offices, or redeemed by the treasury department, unless furnished through the agencies of the department. Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed to postpaid or some other paper, which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the payment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because when gummed they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

It is understood that the postage stamps will in no case be redeemed by the post office department, or the treasury, if so altered or changed by pasting on other paper or otherwise as to render them unfit for postage use. This is absolutely necessary to prevent brands already defaced.

Postage stamps are being bought up and passed at their nominal value, after having the defacing mark extracted, and being pasted on paper to conceal the loss of the gum.

Special to Tribune.—The current report that high officers had been summoned here by the president, that they might give their opinions respecting the confiscation act, and take their choice whether to obey or resign, is simply absurd, and either not sufficiently contradicted by the fact that the order, published before the arrival of Gen. Halleck and staff, or of Gen. Burnside.

A scouting party of Indiana cavalry, reported at Fredericktown to have fallen into ambuscade, a few miles from that place, and only ten out of seventy came back to camp. Forty men of Gen. Hatch's command are reported to have been captured by the enemy at a court house where they were foraging. The statement that Gen. Hatch had entered Gordonsville and Charlottesville was founded on the supposition that he had obeyed orders. He is much censured for disobedience of orders, and is here to give an account of his doings. The rebels, in force, now hold the railroad from Gordonsville to Staunton.

The navy department has dismissed W. R. Hopkins, assistant professor of philosophy at the Annapolis naval academy. He brought charges of disloyalty against those connected with the institution, and then refused to give testimony to substantiate them.

A letter from McClelland's army to the Times, dated 20th, says: Two deserters from the 6th Virginia cavalry came into camp, yesterday. They say the main force of the rebel army is located on the bluff near Old Tavern, on Trent Hill, on the Chickahominy, on Gates Hill. They include the rebel force near Richmond, including the troops Beauregard brought from the west, at 190,000. The rebels do not anticipate any demonstration from us on this side of James river, but are making preparations to resist any attack that may be made upon Petersburg or Richmond from the south side of the river.

New York, July 22.

Extracts from late Richmond papers.—The Enquirer, of the 19th, says the Charleston Mercury contradicts the report of the death of Mrs. Beauregard.

We understand Gen. Huger has been relieved of his command and appointed general of ordnance. His successor, it is reported, is Gen. S. S. Anderson.

Augusta, Ga., July 17.

The Savannah Republican, of this morning, has a dispatch dated Knoxville, July 15th, which says, a heavy skirmish occurred that morning at Wallace's Cross Roads. Two regiments of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were engaged with four of our companies, and cavalry, under the command of Col. McLane. Ten men were killed and missing on our side. The enemy's loss the same.

From the Columbia, S. C. Guardian, of the 15th, we learn that Maj. Gen. Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday. We are informed that he is on his way to East Tennessee, his presence being needed there at the present juncture of affairs.

New York, July 23.

The Richmond Examiner recommends the hanging of any of our paroled men who may be recaptured. The Enquirer still claims the taking of 9,000 prisoners in the late battles. It is said Jackson has gone up the valley with 70,000 men, and he will proceed to cut up Pope. No intelligence has been received at Richmond, up to the 19th, from Gordonsville since the 16th, but they had no fears of this important point.

St. Louis, July 22.

Gov. Gamble has issued the following special order:

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 22.

AMOUNT GENERAL ORDER, July 22.

The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the state who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that the most stringent measures be adopted to punish such crimes, and destroy such bands.

Brig. Gen. Schofield, in command of the Missouri state militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the state into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders, and defending peaceable citizens of the state.

St. Louis, July 22.

Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the state. Every able bodied man, capable of bearing arms and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post, and report for duty to the commanding officer, every man to bring whatever arms he can procure. Those who have no arms will be supplied by the ordnance department as quickly as possible; all arms and ammunition of whatever kind, not in the hands of loyal militia, will be taken possession of and used for the public defense. Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled, all persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia of the state, till further orders.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

The provost marshal general has issued an order forbidding the sale or transfer, by dealers or individuals, of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment of the offender during the war. All dealers, whether agents or owners in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, classes and value of such articles, to be filed at the office of the provost marshal, within three days from date, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement, and that the values affixed are fair and usual charges for the same. Should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerrilla bands, such possession will be taken, and proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another in this division, except by loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of their removal will be arrested and held as an enemy to the state and guilty of aiding its enemies. The persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to the public weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience and report to the nearest provost marshal or military commandant, of any violation of this order.

St. Louis, July 23.

A merchant of Fredericktown arrived here and reports a desperate fight with guerrillas at Greengilly, Washington county. Two companies of the state militia, stationed at that place under Capt. Leeper, were surprised by a band of guerrillas, and one Reeves. The attack was made at daylight, and was sudden and fierce—no pickets being put to apprise our men of the approach of the enemy. Capt. Leeper and eighteen of his men are reported killed,

and a large number wounded. Rebel loss not known. The rebels took possession of the town.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, 11th of July, 1862.

Ordered, that Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as general in chief, and that he repair to this capital, as soon as he can with safety; to the positions and operations within the department under his special charge.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

Yesterday morning trains from Nashville northward, and "Jonestown" southward, met at Mitchellville, and both returned, owing to a report that 1,000 rebel cavalry were near Richmond, Tenn. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, sent a thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there this morning. Simultaneously, one of our gunboats went up the river with considerable force to protect Union interests. Gen. Doyle also sent orders to Col. Garvin, commanding at Henderson, to use vigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties. Gen. Chas. Green Smith telegraphs from Sanderson that he is still pursuing Morgan. Gen. Boyle replies, "capture him or drive him out of the state."

The dispatch from Cincinnati, last evening, stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band at Mt. Sterling, etc., is without foundation.

New York, July 23.

Flour market dull, and scarcely so firm. Sales 10,000 bbls, at 6,055,25 for super western; 5,405,25 for common to medium extra western.

Wheat receipts 92,646 bushels. Market active, and 1-1/2c higher. Sales of 140,000 bushels, at 1,121,18 for Chicago spring; 1,161,22 for Milwaukee club; 1,231,25 for amber Iowa.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firmly held at 90c34 for Nos. 2 and 1.

GEN. HUNTER'S CONTRABAND REGIMENT.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Times, writes an account of the parade of the 1st South Carolina regiment, which he had recently witnessed:

The First South Carolina volunteers, contraband of war though they be, and lately subject to the rigors of the Dead Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade, such as I have never seen surpassed by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars.

When the review was presented by the adjutant to Capt. Essenden, of Gen. Hunter's staff, commanding the regiment, a straight line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by columns of company, forming line, dressing ranks and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head.

Common sense Dupont expressed himself to the effect, "I never saw in the words I have used, the negro soldier the south a thorough believer in the hopelessness of elevating the negro race, but like Paul on his journey to Damascus, he has seen a great light."

His honest and capacious mind has been opened to the convictions of evidence, and judging from such portions of his conversation as I had the honor of hearing during the review, and the subsequent church service, I believe he will excuse me for stating that he, for one, is not ashamed to confess a total revolution of opinion in regard to the negro question since he has been brought face to face with its realities, and that he, to-day, an honest and sincere upholder of and believer in both the success and honesty of the experiment inaugurated by Gen. Hunter in arming the blacks.

Treasury Notes and Postage Stamps.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

THE SMALL TREASURY NOTES.

It is expected that the treasury notes of small denominations, one, two and three, will be ready on or before the 1st of August. They will be issued as fast as possible.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS A CURRENCY.

The treasury department has not yet fully decided how to transmute postage stamps into a circulating medium. Some plan will be adopted by which those of different values may be combined so as to represent the same sums as the various coins. They will be printed on thicker paper than the stamps used at the post office.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The postmaster at Philadelphia telegraphs the post office department that he wants more stamps, as there is a great rush for them. The department has on an average five hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps in circulation. They can issue one million of stamps a day, the value of which is about one hundred thousand dollars. As the stamps are to pass from hand to hand as currency, they will of course be disfigured, and, therefore, it is thought necessary that some new instrument for cancelling them shall be used, to the end that a strong impression be made upon the face of the stamps. Puncturing has been recommended, but it is not well thought of, for the reason that letters frequently contain drafts and other valuables. The stamps, other than those in common use, are described as follows: The five cent are chocolate color, with the head of Jefferson; the ten cent green, with the head of Washington; the twelve cent black, with like head; the twenty-four lilac, with same head; the thirty yellow, with head of Franklin; the ninety black, with portrait of Washington as a young general. The stamps now in use differ from the old ones in the fact that the figures are in the upper corners.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday announces the arrival in Hampton Roads of Gen. Steven's division (from Hunter's department) to reinforce McClelland. It is said to consist in part of the 79th New York, 60th Pennsylvania, 8th Michigan, 97th Pennsylvania, 28th Massachusetts, 7th Connecticut, and two batteries of artillery. All the sick and disabled men of the command were left behind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Recruits for the Eighth Regiment!

THIS subscriber is desirous of enlisting recruits for the 8th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and will be found at the Engine House of Engine Company No. 2, in this city, where all necessary information will be given.

—Lieut. Knight Regiment W. V.

Janesville, July 23, 1862.

New Books! New Books!

EDWIN BROTHROFF—By Theodore Whitkop. 12. AMONG THE PINES—By Edmund Kirk. AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE—By Conet Agner De Guesse. BY Henry Ringdale.

Also a fresh supply of B

LEGAL.

QUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
 plaintiff, against Carice Brown, T
 wife, Edward Imman, Manly M
 nger, Mancell Talcott, Milwaukee
 Railroad Company, Milwaukee and
 Railroad Company, A H Perkins, T
 t. James B Hume, Alex S Bell, J
 H Bailey, Ralph Pomeroy, A W Whit
 Edwards, defendants.

For the county of Rock, made in the s
21st day of June, A D 1882, will be
section of the subscriber, at public
highest bidder, at the circuit court ro
neville, in the county of Rock and

DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 186
 in the forenoon of that day, all the
 the real estate, lying and being in
 and state of Wisconsin, and known
 the northwest quarter, and the west
 the east quarter of section number
 township number 22 (2) north, of
 (11) east, containing two hundred
 land, or so much and each party
 to satisfy said judgment and
 much sale.—Dated at Sheriff's office,
 S. J. K. EYEN, J.
 Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin
 Peace, Atty.

DUIET COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
 M. B. Burgess against Betsey Pratt.

whereby summoned and required to appear in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, at the city of Jacksonville in said county, which is herewith served on you, in answer to said complaint, at their office in said city, within ten days of the date of this summons on you, for such service, and if you fail to appear in said action within the time aforesaid, the action will apply to the court for relief against you.

JAMES B. BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janceville, Vt.

CITIZEN COURT, ROCK COUNTY

I, agent Alexander T. Gray, John R.
a M Gray and Frances Anderson, es-
sion to the defendants above named
and;

whereby summoned and required to ap-
plaint in this action, of which a co-
ved upon you, and serve a copy of
the subscribers, at their office, in Ex-

waives, within twenty days after the expiration of the above term, the exclusive of the day of such service, answer the complaint as aforesaid, and apply to the court for the relief demanded. —Dated May 21, 1882.

JES. LYNDE & MILLER, Plt's Attys.
 Counsel in the above entitled cause were
 of the clerk of the circuit court for
 the 21st day of May, 1882.

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

An Ordinance

the Running at Large of Cattle, Horses and Sheep in the city of Janesville. The Common Council of the City of Janesville, as follows:

No horses, mules or sheep shall be run at large in any of the streets, alleys or public grounds of said city. No cattle shall hereafter be allowed to run at large, between nine o'clock P. M. and day.

Any of the above named animals found running at large, in violation of the order of the Board of Health, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars.

the said city of Janesville, as a sum of two dollars for each and every violation.

Any person may drive any of the above described vehicles through the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, without being required to obtain a license from the city of Janesville, provided that such person shall safely keep the same, with no person or persons riding thereon, and shall release them from the payment of any taxes or charges levied by the city of Janesville for maintenance and other expenses incurred by the city of Janesville.

No claimant shall appear and request the return of his vehicle unless he has paid to the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, the sum of ten dollars, which shall be impounded within six days after the date of seizure.

thereof, the same shall be sold at public
highest bidder, by said pound keeper
thereof, first giving two days notice
therein in at least one daily newspaper pub-
lished in said city, and in case there shall be none pub-
lishing up notices in at least three
said city, and therein shall state the
time and give a particular description
of the animals to be sold; and in case the owner
of the same be known to said pound keeper of
said city, it shall be the duty of such
owner to appear at the sale of the same
and any neglect in notifying said
owner of the presence of such animals or
in not appearing at such sale, shall

5th day of June, 1862.
J. BODWELL DON, M.
City Clerk. Je7d

State of Wisconsin.
SUPREME COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
In re: **Attorney General** vs. **Attorney General**
S. Atkinson.

10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 10th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the highest, on the steps in front of the Court House, on Main street in the city of January, on

at a d costs shall be paid before the
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sh
CANNONAY & GIBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT--ROCK COUNTY.
S Scott agst James H Scott and oth
of a judgment of sale and foreclo
on, made on the 12th day of June,
for sale, as the law directs, on the s
the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the
said county, on

THE 25th DAY of JULY, 1889;
I, the foreman of that day, the pro-
posed judgment as follows, to wit: a
rod or parcel of land, situate, lying and
of Bradford, Rock county and state of
Minnesota and described as follows, to wit:
land forming part of the southeast
six, town two north, of range
one, commencing in the center of the
a stake, it being the southeast corner
John Cunningham, thence east in the
of rods, thence north at right angles
thirty-two rods, thence west five rods

the northeast corner of said John
thence south in the east line of said
lot to the place of beginning, cont
and —Dated June 12th, 1862.
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sher
HAWES, Rock Co
attys for Plff. field

the highest bidder; on
16th DAY of AUGUST, A D 1862,
at two o'clock in the afternoon of the
same day to the circuit court room; of the
city of Janesville, in said county
and all the right, title and interest
of Edwin G Brink, had on the 21st
of A D 1860, or any time thereafter, in
the premises situate in the
center, in the county of Rock and
described as follows: a part of the
of section number twenty-eight
three (3) north of range, number

bounded as follows—commencing at the center of the Big Foot and Madison point is fifty-seven and one half feet in any direction from the northeast corner, being the southeast corner of the Newell and Wileto D C Babcock, two degrees thirty minutes west along a line of land formerly owned by D C Babcock, thence north and six links, thence north and one half feet to a board fence, which now stands the store formerly in Newell, thence in a southeasterly

ence to the place of beginning; and in a piece of land lying south of a line the south line of said premises, at the northerly corner of H B Johnson's store, and parallel with said store to the center of Madison road.—Dated June 26th, 1851.
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Esq.
Att'y. for said Plaintiff.
Jesse D. Smith, Pin's Atty.

son, Joseph Sharpe and — Sharpe
son, Horace Ormsby. Harriet L O
Pasco, Trustee of Beloit College, E
Mary Palmer wife of Richard Palmer,
Leazer Dole, George A Gardner, J
Solomon Newberger, Martin J
Patten, Solomon Hall. Oliver R
Persels, Defendants.

THE 11th DAY of SEPTEMBER
A. D., 1862.

village of Snow City, or Meloit, according
 plot of the same; also the northeast
 northeast quarter of section twenty-six
 in range, twelve (12) east, all being
 Wisconsin. Terms, cash. - Dated at
 the 8th day of June, A. D. 1902.
 E. J. M. PUTNAM,
 Sheriff of Rock County.
 FELLER,
 Plff's Atty. Je349